Neither Do Most People Know a Step Cut From a Briolette Caught by Fish Eyes Real Significance of "Oriental" Applied to Jewels-Flaws and Color.

"If the papers keep on printing things about precious stones," laughed a jeweller the other day, "the public will begin to learn a few things about our business. Sorry? Not I. I only wish my oustomers did know more. I'd be easy in my mind, and so would

That's not saying that all dealers or all customers would be. There are plenty of the former who have taken advantage of the almost absolute ignorance of the average person on the subject of gems.

"You needn't ask me what things people don't know. I can tell you in about three words, though, what they do know. They know that rubies are red and sapphires blue, and a few half truths of that

The jeweller then proceeded to tell some of the things which are as a sealed book to his customers. He began with the form of a cut stone.

He declared that most persons do not really know one style of cutting from another. They have a vague idea that rose diamonds are thin, but that's about as far as their technical knowledge goes on that line.

\* The brilliant is the finest form of cutting. It is not always exactly the same, but allithe forms of it have certain main features in common.

The front or top of a brilliant consists o an eight sided facet, called the table, which is surrounded by thirty-two smaller facets These reach to what is known as the girdle. the thin edge separating the upper part called the crown or the bizet, of the stone from the lower part, or pavilion.

The pavilion has twenty-four facets terminating in a small flat facet called the culet. This makes fifty-eight facets, count ing the table and the culet. Sometimes there are added eight extra facets around the culet.

Of late years it has been discovered that a stone should be cut with a good deal of what is termed spread. It used to be thought that a stone should have one-third above the girdle and two-thirds below. Now the best are cut with less than a third above and the change makes for greater

brilliancy. A properly proportioned stone will show as much light and color in the very centre under the table, as at the edge where it is out thin to receive the light If a diamond is too deep it has a dead centre, a black well without light or color. If it is too shallow it has a glassy look and is technically known

as a fish eye. Many persons buy these fish eyes because the stone looks as if it were larger than it really is As a matter of fact their lack of brilliancy is so much more conspicuous than any detail of size that a fishy stone is a bad bargain at almost any price. As for the thick stones, called lumpy by dealers, a person simply pays for that much extra weight and after all gets a dead centred

The American cut brill ant has the same number of facets as the regular brilliant. fifty-eight; but the proportions are different The twentieth century is a comparatively new form of the brilliant cut.

At first it bad eighty-eight facets, and instead of having the table it was carried to a low point in the centre. Later, it was cut with eighty facets, the central ones being t. Opinions vary as to this cutting, but it is probably best suited to shallow stones, whose defects it would help to con-

The rose cut is used only for thin stones. It is circular; the front is covered with triangular facets and the back is quite flat.

The Dutch rose has twenty-four facets. the Brabant rold twenty-four, twelve or six facets, the rose recoupe has thirty-air, the marquise and the pendoloque have twenty-four each, and the double rose has twenty-four above and instead of a flat back twenty-four below,

Briolettes are pear shaped or oval stones covered with triangular facets. They are generally drilled through the narrow end so that they may be worn as pendants. Indian cut is a clumsy form in which

most stones from that country reach Europe. They are cut by the natives with the vole idea of retaining as much weight as possible without regard to the brilliance secured They always have to be recut for Europe and America.

Colored stones if they are cut too thin are weak or black centred. Color can he distributed only by cutting the stone full and deep, though of course if it is very dark it must not be made too thick.

Step cut is the form in which emeralds are almost always cut. It is nearly square or oblong, and generally has a large table with straight facets around it parallel to the edges of the stone.

En eabochon cutting has a rounded front and a flat back. This is the form for turquoises, catseyes, opals and other opaque stones, but it is sometimes used also for the transparent gems. A carbuncle is simply a garnet cut en cabecaon.

Diamonds are grouped under different names according to their color. Old mine diamonds were originally Brazilian stones from the old diggings, but it is the term now applied to most old cut diamonds of good

Jagers, pronounced Yahgers, is the trade term for blue-white stones. It comes from the fact that the Jagersfontein mine produced a great many of these bluish dia-

Rivers are the purest white stones, so called because the diggings on the River Vaal yielded this type. It is said that in general stones from wet diggings are better than those from dry.

Next to Rivers come crystals and top crystals, which finish up the pure white and blue-white goods. From them on the grades become more and more off color in shades of yellow, brown and green.

The stones which have the faintest tinge of yeflow are called Silver Capes. Next come the Capes and then Bywaters, which

are decidedly yellowish. Mackle is the name given thin diamonds sultable for rose cutting. Naats is another

namedor thin, flat crystals. Melee is the term for a lot of small diamonds; melange for diamonds of mixed sizes; chips for pieces of less than threefourths of a carat when taken by cleavage from & larger stone. Bahias are Brazilian diamonds from the Bahia district. Gol-

condas are diamonds from India. Two of the most common expressions in the trade are interesting in the light they throw on the history of precious stones. The word Oriental has come to be applied so all gems of the finest quality, no matter where they come from. Less frequently the word Occidental is used to designate

inferior stones. This is due of course to the fact that for centuries the supply of precious stones came from the East, and also to the fact that even when new mines were later discovered in Western countries the gems were at first thought to be inferior. In ame cases they really were.

Sometimes the word Oriental is used in another way. For instance, the Oriental topaz, the Oriental emerald and the Oriental amethyst are in reality all sapphires, and receive these names solely on account of their color.

Of course the Oriental topaz is a much rares and fiper gem than the real topaz, so that the usual idea implied in the word is here carried out as it is by contrast when the yellow coirngorm is called the Occidental topaz:

The three former stones really come under the head of fancy sapphires, which is the trade expression for sapphires of some other color than deep blue. All stones except diamonds are called fancies when they depart radically from their normal color.

The brilliancy of fancy sapphires is very great, but usually they are among the less expensive gems. Most of the fancy sapphires come from Cerion, but Montana supplies some very beautiful ones.

Fine old Spanish emeralds" is a phrase which means something quite different from what it seems to imply. There never was an emerald mined in Spain, but after he conquest of Peru the conquerors brought home great quantities of loot, of which emeralds formed an important part.

In this way the finest emeralds came into possession of the old Spanish families, and as very few had been seen in Europe previous to that time all the best stones soon became classed as fine old Spanish emeralds. To-day the expression still applies to the best emeralds of any source.

Montana sapphires are known to the trade as new mine sapphires as a distinction from old mine sapphires from other countries. The best are highly thought of abroad. Most of them go there to be ut, though a great many later find their vay back to this country.

The opat used in jewelry is distinguished from other varieties of less value by calling it precious or noble opal. Opals differ very greatly in their color effects and these are known as the pattern of the gem. The shape and size of the flashes of color vary from very small, when the stone is called pin apoint opal, to larger squarish spangles, when it is a harlequin opal.

The line of reflection in the centre of a moonstone is called the blush. That is, it should appear in the centre, but it doesn't

Jade is sometimes known as New Zealand green stone, also as axe stone. The hest varieties are known as the imperial

Red garnets they come in many colors are often sold by unscrupulous dealers under such names as Cape ruby, ruby garnet and Australian ruby. The green yariety is sometimes sold as a Uralian emerald.

There are some varieties of turquoises which retain their color perpetually. These are said to belong to the old rook; while those that turn green are ascribed to the new rock

Siberia yields mammoth teeth, which after receiving a color from iron phosphate are known in the market as fossil turquoise. It is detected by its odor when gently heated. If moistened with an acid it will effervesce. The fossil turquoise so called is not a mineral like the rock turquoise. It is merely colored teeth of foesil animals Nevertheless it retains its color better than a good deal of the real stone does,

"Brazilian emeraki" is really tourmaline, "lithis emerald" is hiddenite, which was discovered by W. E. Hidden in North Carolina.

The balais ruby is a spinel. The gem known as the Black Prince's ruby among the English crown jewels is really a red spinel. This stone was a favorite wit Queen Elizabeth. The spinel sapphire is only a blue spinel.

Star sapphires and star rubies are different colored asterias, or star stones. Ceylon rubies, though beautiful in quality, are pale in color. Yet they are so much liked in France that they are technically described as of French color.

Feathers are white subtransparent lines in the body of a stone. Clouds are flat blotches along the grain. Silk is the name for white glistening streaks in the grain of rubies. "Tallow topped" is a stone cut. with a flattish convex top. Grain marks are surface lines due to imperfect polishing. Carbon spots are opaque black spots in the body, of a diamond.

By way of a hint in examining stones the jewellers say that if you look at yellow gems, as the topaz or deep yellow diamonds. you will not notice a yellowish tinge in other fiamonds seen at the same time. If you look at emeralds and then at diamonds the latter will seem brownish.

If one turns from yellowish green stones to emeralds the emeralds will seem bluish. Therefore in examining stones do not burn from one color to another.

Imitations are warmer to the touch than genuine stones and a drop of water spreads more quickly on an imitation than on a real gem. An alumimun point will mark the surface of an imitation, but not of a real stone.

Imitation pearls under a lens show tiny holes in the surface and are iridescent. The genuine pearls are not.

Imitation amber, made from gum copal, can be detected by soaking in alcohol. Real amber pieces which have been glued or melted together to imitate a solid piece will fall apart if tested in the same way.

Stones are shown in packets, known as parcels, made of colored papers, the color of the paper being shrewdly chosen with a view to setting off or perhaps neutralizing the color of the stones. Opals, for instance, are always shown in black paper, diamonds in white, turquoises often in

vellow, and so on. In England it has been the custom when making an offer for goods to seal up the parcel and to write on the paper the amount offered. If the offer is refused the parcel is returned to have the seal broken by the bidder, who can then raise his offer if he wants to.

## A SIGHT OF DIAMONDS. Way of the De Beers-Premier Combination

With Its Customers. jewellers were discussing diamond situation and one of them told about a thing that was new to a merchant from out of town. The conversation led to the De Beers-Premier combination and the fact that it controlled 98 per cent. of the

diamond output of the world. "Every so often in the year." said this jeweller, "the diamond syndicate sends notice to the jewellers who are on the combination's list that a sight may be had of lots of certain kinds. A sight is the trade name for a view of the special lot of diamonds.

The cutters who are notified come to take a look at the diamonds in the show rooms in London. If they want to buy they purchase them then and there for spot cash. There isn't a minute's credit. Furthermore, if a firm sends an agent there five or six times without his buying anything at the sight the syndicate cuts it off the list. That happened once to a firm with which I was connected some years ago, and it is trying still to get back

"When you realize that the other 2 per cent of diamonds comes from Brazil you may imagine that the syndicate is in a position to do things in that way."

UP GOES THE THEATRE HAT! CALLED A TURBAN, IT HAS TOWER-

ING POSSIBILITIES. The Latest Parts Whim in Headgear Boyrowed From the Orient Just as Women Have Been Berrowing It at Intervals for Centuries-It May Rise High.

Will somebody please call Hercules! That Hydra the theatre hat is growing a new head!

Information comes that women in Paris are wearing turbans as a sort of compromise between no hat and too much hat at the theatre, turbans which are in no sense hats, but exotic swathings of delicate stuffs in orchid hues, twisted and trimmed in true Oriental fashion, with ropes of pearls or a single glittering ornament over the middle of the forehead. This Eastern headdress is pronounced a quite natural outcome of the interest in things Oriental which has been aroused by the Moroccan troubles and the Turkish-Persian dispute.

This same interest perhaps has taken from the ladies of the harem the soft wide scarf or Oriental girdle which is being used in half a dozen picturesque-ways, even tied low about the hips, as the Eastern dancing woman wears it. Surely it was no accident that brought the Japanese sleeve and kimono lines into the height of fashion directly after the war between Russia and Japan. These things have happened before in the history of costume, though it is only in these prosaic latter days that the Orient has borrowed from the Occident. Distinctive national dress is being eagerly discarded everywhere, and the Turkish



IN A MEDIÆVAL GARDEN.

woman wears basques and French heels, while the Japanese wears stays and French hats. In the old time it was the immovable East which subtly influenced Western dress through wars and pilgrimages, merchants

and ambassadors. The cultivated Moslems of the eleventh century regarded the Crusaders, with some reason, as brutal and stupid berbarians, and the Franks had no mind for anything but the bitterest religious hatred toward their brilliant foes at first. In time the temper of the hosts of Christendom was insensibly softened by the superior refinements of Constantinople and Cairo, and by means of ransomed captives, merchants and ambassadors there tiltered into Europe a steady stream of benefits in the way of trade and manufactures, in arts and such things as ministered to necessity and the gratification of sense and vanity.

Three delights recorded as introduced from the East were silk, sugar and elegant manners, all equal rarities in darkest Europe. Here we begin to find gleams of the reawakening eternal feminine which had been suppressed for some centuries. Silk, sugar and elegant nanners,

Women accompanied the second crusade, which also boasted a body of Amazons. who rode in the attitude and armor of men though it is significantly recorded that the captain of the troop sported gilt spurs and buskins, from which she was called the Golden-footed Dame. A courteous and suggestive title, for perhaps it was this enterprising and gifted person who introduced to European costume such delicate novelties as saracenet. Inde sendel and gauze. which latter is supposed to have come from Gaza in Palestine.

Oriental amulets and stones to ward off disease became as much the rage as re- it is not known whether the tulip suggested ligious relics. But even before the first crusade Saracenic and Byzantine fashions originated, they have the same name. were diffused through parts of southern

CIGARETTE PAPER.

France Makes World's Supply and Does

Rice paper, with which cigarettes are

made, has nothing to do with rice, but is

made from the membranes of the bread

fruit tree, or more commonly of fine new

France makes cigarette papers for the

output of Austria and Italy being insig-

o bad paper, the deadliest thing a smoker

can consume. This manufacturers have

recognized, and the digarette paper is now

So light is it that five hundred of the tiny

sheets go to the ounce. They are perfectly

combustible and give off the minimum of

smoke. Before being rolled with tobacco

they are analyzed to prove that they are

free from all deleterious ingredients and

that they contain nothing but the purest

Only new material-flax and hemp trim-

mings-is used, and these are thoroughly

purified. Chopped by machinery into

as pure and perfect as possible.

trimmings of flax and hemp.

nents and effects.

paper fibre.

It Well.

the turban, but in the Orient, where both Europe, were adopted by the Normans and for mastery in India in the eighteenth dust. This is placed in a solution of lime

THE LADIES AND THE TURK.

headdress. In another illumination is seen

a group of ladies wandering in a mediæval

garden, all with turbans on, but such glori-

fled turbans that they look like large half

a slender lady for a stem. By the way,

and soda. In order that every foreign substance may be eliminated, it undergoes a thorough washing process, the water being obtained

The pulp is again crushed and rolled out into paper. This is of a grayish tinge, and the pure white of the finished leaf is obtained by an electric process, which also cleanses it of all possible impurities. whole world, says the London Tribune, the The cigarette making machines are among the most wonderful products of human

ingenuity and mechanical skill. With a Cigarette paper should be of the very single exception they are of American inbest and purest quality obtainable, and every effort is made by manufacturers to The machines work on two principles provide a paper free from injurious ele-In those of one class an endless roll of bacco is enveloped by an endless ribbon of paper and chopped up into cigarettes of the required length. Other machines All the alleged harm of cigarettes is due required length.

> into its paper case. The former are the faster makers, but they turn out a larger proportion of faulty cigarettes. At one end of the machine a girl sprinkles the fine cut tobacco on an endless cloth, which carries the tobacce under rollers to be combed and curried of every knot and lump. Gliding along a groove through U shaped wheels, the tobacco becomes a continuous roll or rod, which is carried for-

roll the tobacco separately and press it

ward to the paper. This is bearing the tobacco onward when the machine clips the paper enveloping the tobacco; moving past a brush which imparts a tiny streak of starch paste, the edges are pressed down and the continu-ous paper enshrined roll of tobacco moves minute particles, they are well mixed by a forward beneath a knife, which, descend-

said that an English woman could scarcely for comfort only they were evidently objects of overweening pride in which many gentlemen were eager to have their por-The banian was a loose gown which at first retained its Indian shape and was made of printed India cotton, lutestring damask or worsted stuff. The turban

into fashion in the shape of the banian

fashions was inaugurated in France by the Egyptian campaign of 1798. French vessels brought back from Cairo and elsewhere many kinds of Oriental stuffs, and attending her also wears the fashionable among them Cashmere, Persian and Turk-



them were grafted upon the simple century brought things Oriental again

quest much of the antique Roman or Danish and turban. Purely masculine varieties

character. By the twelfth century it is were those, and though ostensibly worn

English costume, which had before the Con-

be distinguished from a lady of the lower

the richest materials.

With all these Oriental borrowings it traits painted. was not until the fifteenth century that the Moslem turban became a fashionable European headdress, and probably its popularity is to be accounted for by the fact that the Turks were then playing a brilliant was worn on the shaven head to replace part in the world's affairs which culminated the heavy wig. A sober Boston gentlein the taking of Constantinople. Among the many fantastic headtires, mostly of man was painted in a bright blue brocade banian, scarlet slippers, a scarlet turban horned or heart shape, which distinguished tilted over one ear and a self satisfied European costumes of this period appear | smirk. large turbans of true Turkish form and of The next mania for Oriental fabrics and In a manuscript presented by Lydgate to Henry VI. a lady is drawn sitting up in bed with her turban on, while the woman



became more general, though they were always uncommon enough to make the possession of one a sort of patent of gentility to any woman. Josephine was the first to bring Oriental embroideries and the silken stuffs and muslins of the far Indies into use, and the

turban was again launched upon a new lease of life, a vigorous one this time, for it continued to be one of the standard headdresses for nearly fifty years. There were turbans of spangled muslin, of crepe, of satin, of velvet, Armenian, Jewish and Saracen head turbans and towering turbans of fearful and wonderful construction. Indeed, there is scarcely any headdress known to fashion that is capable of such startling fantasies as the turban. which brings us back in a roundabout way straight to the point from which we It seems at first glance a pleasant and

started-its use as a theatre headdress. sensible fashion. The average woman cannot go to the theatre bareheaded, neither does her hair look well when she takes off her heavy hat, but we all know the disposition of these "dainty little theatre headdresses" to grow and grow and grow until they obscure the view as effectively opened flowers nodding in the breeze with as the biggest matinée hat.

It is only necessary to look at some old prints showing the variations of the Moslem turban to see the possibilities of this form of headdress and to know what the theatre-The struggle between England and France going public has to look forward to if they become the fashion.

lengths. These fall into a receptacle, and in many cases are counted and packed by machine also. The machines turn out from 200 to 800

rigarettes a minute. One machine crimps instead of gums the paper and thus re-moves one objection to cigarette smoking. from artesian wells sunk for the purpose. The introduction of these machines, ne-cessitated by the increasing demand for cigarettes, has greatly decreased the cost. Made by hand the cigarettes cost 2s. cd. a thousand, while the same number is mechancally made for 2-4d. By hand from 1,500 to 2,500 cigarettes can be made a day, the cutput varying according to the method adopted. In the same time a machine will turn out 180,000 cigarettes.

Some cigarette makers roll the tobacco with the paper, while others form the paper into a cylinder, then roll the tobacco the required size and push it into the paper

CORNELL AT THE STAGE DOOR. Students Display a Lively Interest in Modern Drama.

When a musical comedy hits Ithaca. N. Y., there is ample opportunity to discover the interest of the students of Cornell in the drama. Depending much upon the character of the visiting company is the number of the students who may be found

at the stage door after a performance.

When a show which has been in Ithaca before returns it is more than reasonably sure of a hearty welcome. The observer figured up after one show in Ithaca recently that the line of students outside the stage door was about 10 to 1 in proportion to the revolving fan and then reduced almost to ling at intervals, outs it off into cigarette i number of young women in the company.

BACK TO THE OLD FARM. Eustace Perceval and Alewynette Teelde

Return From College. For weeks and weeks the preparations had been in progress At last the treat

day was come. Eust ce Perceval Snookins, the only son, was to return to the old farm after having been graduated from Harvard. Returning with him was his sister, Alowynette Ysolde Snookins, the only daughter, just graduated from Vassar.

For weeks and weeks, as stated, all hands on the farm had been on the kee veeve. The proud and happy old farmer and his wife drove over to the station in the green and red bodied wagon six hours ahead of time to meet their progeny. They bought 10 cents worth of crackers and cheese wherewith to beguile the time during their long wait for the train, and fed the horses at

the back of the wagon. When the train at length puffed in their excitement was great

But they scarcely recognized their offspring when the latter swung off the train. The one time freckle faced, angular gawky, shambling Eustace Perceval Snookins was now only, a shade under six feet two, with Atlas shoulders, and he looked as if he might be able to give Hackenschmidt a tussle on the mat. He was togged in a \$65 suit of clothes and there was a gay varihued band on his rakish soft hat.

Alewynette Ysolde Snookins also was nearly the entire bill of lading. From a hanky-pank hoyden, with involuntary warts on all the digits of both hands, she had blossomed into an Atalanta in a tailored suit that look ed as if it had been painted on, and a flower pot hat that was not only up with, but three jumps ahead of the millinery mode

She was about five feet ten, Hebe shaped, and if she wasn't a raging, roaring beauty, then the Empress of China is one. Alowyngite Ysolde Snookins, getting off the train.
Tooked as if she belonged in a London Graphic picture of a royal lawn fête, dipping out champagne, under a flapping marquee, for the Duo de Colgnegit.

"Why, hullo, there, pop!" exclaimed Eustace Perceval, clutching his father's proud, horny paw. "Same old fringe, I see!" playfully twiddling the old man's bill regularly and clothed myself respec-Galways. "Pipe the high waters!" pointing gayly at his dad's homespun trousers, which were somewhat hesitant about the shoe tops. "Still wearing home made suspenders. I see, and home made haircutal Well, well, dear old pop!" and the bright. sunny haired lad once more clutched his father's weather browned hand.

"Why, hay-o, maw!" said Alcwynette Ysolde to her mother, offering her a pretty cheek to kiss. "You look some on the fritz, maw! Still getting out of the shucks at 3 o'clock every morning and milking those thirty Holsteins, I s'pose? My word, the same old Paisley shawl, I do declare! And, say, maw, how your nose does shine, doesn't it? Don't they sell any talcum around here? And the same old cameo brooch! Tush, mamma, and I see you're wearing a pair of the hired man's shoes!

Never before were such happy greetings eard in Dumpvale! They drove home to the old farm in the red and green bodied wagon, Eustace Perceval and Alcwynette Ysolde kidding each

other about it and also stringing the staring population that lined the road. Well, well, it won't do-it will not serve, remarked Eustace Perceval when once more, after his long absence, he had crossed eneath the old lintel. "Looks like the cotter's Saturday night, the hull shack. Pop, you want to tear it down right away and build a house a sure enough humink house. D'ye mean to say that you

eat in this corner of the cave still? "Why, say, guv, a Chink wouldn't stow chop suey in his face in such a dining room as this, on the level he wouldn't! The hull

bloomink plant's got to come down, that's all, and an honest Injun house to live in has got to be built on this site."

"Well, if this wouldn't snap your E string!"
murmured Alcwynette Ysolde, gazing about her gloomily. "Same old, red imita-tion damask tablecloth with holes in it

on the dining room table, I see.
"And didn't I write to you, maw, and you to put up some Swiss curtains instead of those mummy wrappings? say-Eusty, hold me, will you?-look at that Middle Ages contraption in the front room-that whatnot with the dinky sea shells and the curled up autumn leaves and junk spraddled all over it! Wouldn't

"Wouldn't that locomotor atax any body? There's no use of talking, maw, you've got to cut out this antediluvian usiness and get next, or there'll be some thing transpiring around here, and that's no wireless from the Bad Lands. "Why, this dump looks like four days over the mountains on mule back in darkest Kentucky—doesn't it, Eusty?"

The old farmer and his wife However, just a moment, please If the gentle reader expects that this story is going to wind up in the conventional fashion of the epoch he might just as well turn over to the real estate news and the

automobile notes.

The conventional method of terminating the story would be to portray the horny handed old farmer in the act of vulgarly expectorating on his mits, rolling up his sleeves, inviting Eustace Perceval out to the old red barn, handing Eustace Perceval more than was coming to him with a fence picket for about fifteen minutes or more and then putting Eustace Perceva at work cleaning an old set of harness with a bum rag and a bottle of neatsfoot oil.

And in like conventional manner the

radiant Alcwynette Ysolde's mother would be pictured as proceeding to prance at young woman with an assorted line Cynthia conversation on the subject of Alcwynette Ysolde's having got too big and bulgy for her shirt waists, and then Alcwynette Ysolde would be shown as rigged out in a green and red Persian pattern calloo weapper and set to work washing and ironing the hired man's ingerie

It is intended to cleave unto strictly ruthful, even if disappointing, delineations of what actually happens in circumstances such as these herewith presented, even as he sacrifice of the comic supplement spirit

Eustace Perceval and Alewynette Ysolde immediately became the main push and the only recognizable noise under the old vine and fig tree. The old man and woman were more tickled and proud the more their progeny bucked and kicked, and Eusty and eny bucked and kicked, and Eusty and Alcwy weren't permitted to get their hands sunburnt, but loiled on the porch all day, reading best sellers, and the more lugs they put on the more the old folks liked it; and Eusty and Alcwy are now sojourning at Asheville, waiting for a new house to go up on the site of the old one; and at the end of the Southerning season Alowy is going to spend a month or so in New York, picking out tapestries and bijouterie for the orna mentation of the new home, with particuar reference to an all brass swan shaped bed for her own room, while Eusty is going to tarry in New York to purchase tennis rac-quets and feils and boxing gloves and pict-ures of immodest soubrette persons where-with to decorate his den in the new home on

the old farm. Sad, iconoclastic work, this thing of being compelled to straighten out the gnarled kinks of the indurate funnyists, but facts are facts, and the time is nigh when they should be recognized as such

From a Thoughtful Son.

A speaker at a dinner the other night gave a new version of what the young man at college wrote home, which he vouched for as coming from his own son. The

## SCHOOLMA'AM DIGGING ROOTS

MRS. STONE FOUND HEALTH AND MONEY IN THE WOODS.

Briven Away From Town by Consumption, She Discovered That the Druggists Couldn't Get Enough of the Medicinal

Herbs Lying Around Up in Maine. CARDVILLE, Me.; March 27 .- "Get into the high hills of northern or eastern Maine said the doctor in the Portland Hospital to me after I had somewhat recovered from my first hemorrhage, 'and get away at once or you will not be able to go at all.

"'Go to some shy farmhouse on a high hill and find a room that is light and clean Shove the windows up and keep them up day and night, and roam about outdoors and eat simple country foods and don't worry. If you stay in the city two months longer you are a dead woman. 'Consult no physician and take no medi-

cine. Dress warmly and take exercise in the sunlight. If you are alive next September come and see me and I'll give you further directions.

"'Now, hurry away, like a good girl, before I have to make out and sign your death certificate.

"Now you know why I came down here to Cardville to live," went on Mrs. Am-Stone, the widow of a shipmaster sailing out of Bath. "My husband had left a \$1.00 life insurance policy in a sound company and some \$3,000 in debts for me to pay.

"I taught school with good success and with some profit for a year and a half, but during the second winter I broke down and was taken to the hospital suffering from a pronounced case of tuberoulosis When my fever had abated and I was able to totter about the hospital wards the attending doctor met me and gave me my orders, which I have obeyed.

"I came to this farmhouse two years ago this spring, and with the exception of an annual visit of six weeks or two months among my friends in Bath and Portland during the Christmas season I have resided here and worked here ever since. I have not only paid my modest board tably, but I have saved money.

"If I live long enough I expect to die rich and leave money for founding open air hospitals or sanitariums. Most of my income has come from digging and drying and selling the medicinal roots that grow

wild in this vicinity. "Before my marriage I went to a finish ing school for young women and gained considerable knowledge of botany, so when I came down here broken in health and poor, I picked up my studies where I had left them off six years before, and have turned them into money.

Why, I can look out from the window of my room on stormy days and see fifty cent pieces and quarters and dollar bills sprouting up and growing all along the hillside. Over there at the edge of that cattail swamp there is a border of skunk cabbage just breaking through the ica and soggy ground. "Along in April when the ice has gone

I can go out there and dig enough roots of skunk cabbage plants to keep me busy cleaning and slicing and drying for three rainy days, and when that lot of cured roots is marketed in Boston or New York I shall receive more than \$10 for my labor and there will be plenty of skunk cabbage roots left in the muck for other harvests. "As soon as the skunk cabbage has given

out I can go into the cold woods of early spring and pull the roots of the purple trillium from their coverings of autumn leaves. And the wake robin roots are worth digging. When sliced and dried they bring 35 to 40 cents a pound, and the wholesele druggists want all they can get.

"Just think of it! I can sell dried roots
of the wake robin for as much as you pay

collect from 50 to 75 pounds in a day. a woman who is sick and without money and without friends can become opulent in the Maine woods if she starts right. "There are so many roots growing wild here in the woods and pastures and fields which one can convert into money that at

times I do not knew where to begin. Here is dried burdock root that I can sell for five or six cents a pound. Then there are the big and milky roots of the common dandelion that the druggists cannot get enough of at seven cents a pound.
"It is a fact. Last year more than 47,000 pounds of dried dandelion roots was imported to New York from Europe. That one

item alone would have given an American woman an income of \$3,300. One day last August when I was walking home staggering under a bag of drug roots which I had collected I saw an old farmer dumping cartloads of witchgrass roots on

top of a large stone by the roadside.
"What'll you take for the lot?" I asked
by way of banter.
"What'll I take?" repeated the farmer in consternation. 'Consarn the stuff, ain't I harrowed and raked and picked for three days to git rid uv it? You can take the hull pot and bilin', an' good riddance.' "I took up his offer so quickly that it made his head swim, and in three days of wash-

ing and sorting and drying I was able to bag and ship away enough witchgrass roots to bring me a check for \$22.50. Is was just like finding the money. "Perhaps the most satisfactory work have to perform is in September, when I take a cushion and a plush robe and sit among the cradle knolls in the pastures and dig the delicate and fibrous roots of the gold thread, which are still in great demand for curing canker and sore throat.

All I have to do is to lift off the mossy caps All I have to do is to lift off the mossy caps

from the knolls and pick out the yellow threads and place them in my collecting basket.
The roots are very fine, and I 'must keep busy to gather more than four pounds in a day; but as I get 75 cents a pound for all I can find the pay is good for a sick woman, and the work is the greatest kind of fun—just like being a little girl again and playing real fairy stories.

"The presence of snow and frozen ground."

for at least five months in the year puts a curb upon my desire to get rich too quickly. but I am never idle. "When I am not writing to wholesale

drug houses to get new contracts and learn prices. I put on my snowshoes and walk far out into the young pine woods to pick the ripe cones, which I take home an shell and ship to the nurserymen who grow evergreens for the large landed estates in evergreens for the large landed estates in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts. The seeds of the genuine pumpkin pine

trees are getting very scarce.

"There are very few genuine soft pine trees left standing in the country, and the red squirrels eat the seeds of these as fast as they form. Last fall I made a contract to furnish a Long Island nurseryman with a ten of pumpkin pine seeds for \$300. ton of pumpkin pine seeds for \$300. If fell short by about 300 pounds, but I have earned enough to pay my board and have some over. "It is a most gigantic task to pick and sort and bag a ton of pine cones. I do not

know how many seeds there are in a top of cones, but there must be millions and millions. Anyhow, I'll never try it again "The question as to my health has nothing to do with how an unskilled weman can earn a comfortable living and put aside

some money for a rainy day, but as a matter of fact the same doctor who drove me from

my deathbed into the country sounder my lungs last January and told me the lesions had all healed and that with care i might hope to live until I died of old ago, which is long enough for anybody."

Bellstontaine correspondence Cleveland Leader While services were being held in the First United Presbyterian Church the congrega tion was alarmed by the tolling of the bell.

As electrical storm was in progress and
the bell had been rung by a stroke of lightning